THE
NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1794. [N° 1694.]

NEWPORT: (*Rhode-Island*) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

By the PRESIDENT *of the* UNITED STATES *of America,*

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS from a hope, that the opposition against the Constitution and Laws of the United States, in certain of the Western counties of Pennsylvania would yield to time and reflection, I thought it sufficient, in the first instance, rather to *take measures* for calling forth the militia, than immediately to embody them;—but the moment is now come, when the overtures of forgiveness with no other condition, than a submission to Law, have been only partially accepted—when every form of conciliation not inconsistent with the being of Government, has been adopted without effect;—when the well disposed in those counties, are unable by their influence and example to reclaim the wicked from their fury, and are compelled to associate in their own defence;—when the proffered lenity has been perversely misinterpreted into an apprehension, that the citizens will march with reluctance; when the opportunity of examining the serious consequences of a treasonable opposition has been employed in propagating principles of anarchy, endeavouring through emissaries to alienate the friends of order from its support, and inviting its enemies to perpetrate similar acts of insurrection;—when it is manifest that violence would continue to be exercised upon every attempt to enforce the Laws—When therefore government is set at defiance, the contest being whether a small portion of the United States shall dictate to the whole union, and at the expence of those, who desire peace, indulge a desperate ambition.

Now therefore I, George Washington, President of the United States, in obedience to that high and irresistible duty, consigned to me by the Constitution "to take care that the laws be faithfully executed;"—deploring that the American name should be sullied by the outrages of citizens on their own Government; commiserating such as remain obstinate from delusion;—but resolved in perfect reliance on that Gracious Providence which so signally displays it goodness towards this Country, to reduce the refractory to a due subordination to the law;—DO HEREBY declare and make known, that with a satisfaction which can be equalled only by the merits of the Militia summoned into service from the States of New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia, I have received intelligence of their patriotic alacrity, in obeying the call of the present, tho' painful, yet commanding necessity; that a force, which according to every reasonable expectation is adequate to the exigency, is already in motion to the scene of disaffection;—that those who have confided or shall confide in the protection of Government, shall meet full succour under the standard and from the arms of the United States;—that those who having offended against the laws have since entitled themselves to indemnity, will be treated with the most liberal good faith, if they shall not have forfeited their claim by any subsequent conduct, and that instructions are given accordingly.

And I do moreover exhort all individuals, officers, and bodies of men, to contemplate with abhorrence the measures leading directly or indirectly to those crimes, which produce this resort to military coercion; to check, in their respective spheres, the efforts of misguided or designing men to substitute their misrepresentation in the place of truth, and their discontents in the place of stable government;—and to call to mind, that as the people of the United States have been permitted under the Divine favour in perfect freedom, after solemn deliberation, and in an enlightened age, to elect their own government; so will their gratitude for this inestimable blessing be best distinguished by firm exertions to maintain the Constitution and the Laws.

And lastly, I again warn all persons whomsoever and wheresoever, not to abet, aid or comfort the Insurgents aforesaid, as they will answer the contrary at their peril; and I do also require all officers and other citizens, according to their several duties, as far as may be in their power, to bring under the cognizance of the law all offenders in the premises.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed to these Presents, and signed the same with my hand.

DONE at the City of Philadelphia the twenty-fifth day of September, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the nineteenth.

GEO. WASHINGTON.

By the President,
EDM. RANDOLPH.

From the COURIER, *a London paper.*

MANIFESTO
OF THE
COMMITTEE OF PUBLIC SAFETY
OF
FRANCE AGAINST *GREAT BRITAIN.*

[The following Manifesto was presented by Barere, from the Committee of Public Safety to the National Convention, on the 30th of May.]

"SHALL the French Republic be always forced to derive her energy only from events? Too long has the attention of France been concentrated on the conspiracies of Danton and Hebert. It is time that she should know that if the traitors were allowed to carry on their criminal projects with impunity but for a few days, France surrendered to England and Austria, would be nothing more than a pile of cinders.

"At the period when the conspirators first took the veil of patriotism, a system of calumny was adopted at London—a system that has since been rendered permanent. From that period too, projects have been continually formed against the lives of certain members of the National Convention of France.

"A few days only has elapsed since the journals of the foreign Powers asserted, that the poignards of assassins had stabbed all the members of the Committees of Public and General Safety, and that a Revolution had taken place at Paris. A few days only have elapsed since the English news-papers prophecied that Robespierre would soon be no more. Robespierre has escaped the poignards of the Ministers of ——; but their Ministers still think, that, at least, he cannot exist under their calumnies, and that, by asserting that his intention is to make himself the Dictator of France, they shall be able to concentrate on his head the combined detestation of the people of the French Republic.

"In these despicable journals the Republican soldiers are invariably characterised as the *soldiers of Robespierre*—the *soldiers of Robespierre*, it is said, have attacked Menin—the *soldiers of Robespierre* have evacuated Arlon—the *soldiers of Robespierre* have advanced towards Furnes.

"We should think that we were guilty of injustice to the power of the people, to the authority of the National Convention, to the mature and matured labours of the Committee of Public Safety, to the patriotism of Robespierre, and to the courage of the armies, if we were to condescend to refute such calumnies, which, equally gross and atrocious, are calculated only to amuse the English in their brothels or their taverns. We rate them, merely to prove the intimate relation that subsists between the calumniator of Robespierre and that English Agent who has so lately sent a new CORDAY to Paris.

It is these same English who, in speaking of the French armies, express themselves in the following manner:—That *Hordes, the Convention have adopted such a mode of conduct—The Committee of Public Safety has issued such orders*, as if no national representation existed, and, as if the power of the French Republic were in the hands of one man.

"The English have invariably attempted to mislead the public mind. At the commencement of the revolution they endeavoured to produce a belief, that France was contending only for a change of dynasty. In the progress of the revolution they insinuated, that projects had been formed in France to raise a particular person to the dictatorship—These projects were attributed to the Committee of Public Safety, for the purpose of asserting that Robespierre was to be the Dictator.

"This phantom, which the English conjured up, has been made to flit before the eyes of republicans, who have proved themselves to be superior to corruption, and whose mighty efforts, seconded and supported by the invincible courage of the armies, and the gigantic power of the people, must annihilate Great Britain. The English ring in the ears of the people, the word *Dictatorship*, for the purpose of exciting them to rise up and murder their representatives.

"Are we returned to the time of the *Brissotine* domination when the insidious Louvet scattered his venom against Robespierre? Are we returned to the period of the conspiracy of that animal, Egalité? Must we again endeavour to preserve the friends of Liberty, and the armies of the Republic from these new snares which England has prepared, by dispersing her Journals through the frontier departments.

"We have been witnesses to an insidious expression of uneasiness for the safety of the Deputies, and to a proposition for surrounding them with guards, and thereby distinguishing them from the mass of the people. Friends of Liberty, suspect such insidious propositions. Be assured that the authors of them are not sincerely attached to the Republic. The members of the Committee of Public Safety need no guard; their best, their surest protection, is the love of the people, the esteem of every good citizen, and the fortitude of their fellow deputies.

"Five years of revolutionary experience have taught the people to mistrust the exaggerated representations of men, who are the natural foes of liberty.

"They are the—— who to make us hated, endeavour to assimilate us to themselves, and who speak of the troops of a deputy, in the same manner as they speak of the troops of William, or of ——. They wish to attach to us the character of tyrants, because they are convinced that all France detests tyranny. Yes, ye speculators, ye dealers in treachery and slaves, ye bankers of crimes we detest tyranny, for we abhor you.—The hatred of Rome against Carthage is revived in the hearts of Frenchmen, in the same degree as the Punic Faith is revived in the hearts of ——.

"Not content with letting loose assassins to massacre us—not content with letting loose calumniators to defame us, you wish to make us die a lingering death, and to starve us, by seizing the corn which is destined for our support.

"The favourite system of —— is to corrupt the human race, and to exterminate one country for the purpose of enslaving another. That system which is very best understood, is a system by which murder is organized, and a project of famine carried with facility into execution.

"What people, not in Europe alone, but in the globe, we would ask, have not been furnished with ample cause of accusation against these islanders? Africa bids them give her back the sons whom they have sent into perpetual slavery.

"Asia demands from them those possessions which they have laid waste.

"America points to them, with a reproachful hand, as the cause of her misery.

"Europe owes to them her corruption.

"They do not disgrace their origin. Descended from the Carthaginians, who dealt in the flesh of beasts and slaves, they have not discarded the commerce of their forefathers. Cæsar when he landed [illegible], found them a ferocious race, contending with the wolves for the fee simple of the woods. Their subsequent civilization—their civil and naval wars, all bear the stamp and character of their primeval ferocity.

"In Bengal they starved several thousands of the human race for the purpose of conquering a small number, and of procuring an inconsiderable extent of territory. This project was executed with that degree of coldness which is the prominent feature of their national character.—They would refuse even the Sovereignty of a Church-yard, than cease to extend their conquests."

European Intelligence.

PARIS, July 1.

A PLAN has been discovered at l'Orient to destroy the arsenal there.

At St. Malo two merchants have presented the Republic with two armed vessels, one of 24 guns; and a third merchant has given canvas, &c. to the amount of 500,000 livres.

A number of persons have been guillotined at Boulogne, among whom were several Englishmen.

NATIONAL CONVENTION, July 4.

Barrere, after having announced that the inhabitants of Valenciennes had risen against the Austrian Garrison, expressed himself thus—Far from us let the idea be that the war should terminate.

Talk of peace! It will be to arrest the progress of Victory, congeal the ardour of republicans, and ruin our country—Offer peace to day, and to-morrow you will be attacked with new vigour.

It is necessary that our enemies should be destroyed—I have already said that dead men will not return to the charge.—This campaign ought to immortalize us; let us make a terrible war—such as shall be to our enemies a war of death!

ITALY, July 10.

Seven English ships of war under Admiral Elphinston, are expected in the Mediterranean. The ratification of the capitulation of Bastia is suspended; however, the French garrison has been sent for Toulon. General Paoli has made a triumphant entry into Bastia, and the town was illuminated at night; he intends to make a descent upon the island of Capraja, in order to deprive the Genoese of it.

The execution of the conspirators at Turin, goes on with increased activity. Five more foreign executioners have been called in. Eight hundred thousand measures of wheat have been purchased for the French at Genoa.

Madam Necker is dead.

Among other well-known emigrants M. Mounier is at Bern, acting in the capacity of a tutor. Montesquieu, Petion, Madam Genlis De Sillery, Madamoiselle Orleans, and her brothers, are in the same neighbourhood. M. Dumourier is not yet stationary. Parties run very high in the Bishoprick of Basle. A cordon of Austrian troops has been formed near Bodensee, to prevent the exportation of ammunition and provision to France, by way of Switzerland.

LONDON, July 22.

The number of fugitives from the Austrian Netherlands, consisting of nobles, monks, nuns, and merchants, is so very great on the Lower Rhine, that there is no room for their accommodation. At Cologne they have actually occasioned a scarcity of provisions, and created much murmuring among the middling class of people, who are in danger of having no other food for their sustenance but a slice of bread and a pinch of salt. Even those two latter articles are extremely dear.

Extract of a letter from an English gentleman upon the continent, to his friend in the University of Cambridge.

"I have lately seen a Prussian Officer from Gen. Mollendorff's army, which was to have been taken into the pay of England. He assured me from the Commander in Chief down to the common soldier, there was but one opinion.—The Prussian army considers itself insulted in the highest degree, by being let out by their Monarch into foreign pay. They say, they are ready to fight when their country is in danger, but do not chuse to be the hirelings of another nation. General Mollendorff speaks his sentiments openly, and sent in his resignation to the King, who requested him to continue the command."

We have often insisted on the want of harmony between the allied powers. Prussia has openly expressed her discontent—Austria begins to manifest her disgust—and Spain is at length convinced, that the prosecution of the war must be attended with the destruction of her own government; she has therefore made overtures of peace to the French republic. The republic, in reply to these overtures, insists on the following preliminaries, to which, it is asserted, the Spanish government will accede:

I. That the Spanish court shall acknowledge the French republic.

II. That [illegible] shall consent to receive as minister plenipotentiary from France, their late agent at Madrid.

III. That they shall restore all places taken from the French during the war; and

IV. That they shall renounce all connexion with the French branches of the house of Bourbon.

In the sitting of the National Convention of the 16th ult. it was affirmed by Barrere, that the Republic had present 1,200,000 combatants under arms

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A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS from a hope, that the combinations against the Conſtitution and Laws of the United States, in certain of the Weſtern counties of Penſylvania would yield to time and reflection, I thought it ſufficient, in the firſt inſtance, rather to *take meaſures* for calling forth the militia, than immediately to embody them;—but the moment is now come, when the overtures of forgiveneſs with no other condition, than a ſubmiſſion to Law, have been only partially accepted—when every form of conciliation not inconſiſtent with the being of Government, has been adopted without effect; when the well diſpoſed in thoſe counties, are unable by their influence and example to reclaim the wicked from their fury, and are compelled to aſſociate in their own defence;—when the preſſed lenity has been perverſely miſinterpreted into an apprehenſion, that the citizens will march with reluctance; when the opportunity of examining the ſerious conſequences of a treaſonable oppoſition has been employed in propagating principles of anarchy, endeavouring through emiſſaries to alienate the friends of order from its ſupport, and inviting its enemies to perpetrate ſimilar acts of inſurrection;—when it is manifeſt that violence would continue to be exerciſed upon every attempt to enforce the Laws—When therefore government is ſet at defiance, the conteſt being whether a ſmall portion of the United States ſhall dictate to the whole union, and at the expence of thoſe, who deſire peace, indulge a deſperate ambition.

Now therefore I, George Waſhington, Preſident of the United States, in obedience to that high and irreſiſtible duty, conſigned to me by the Conſtitution "to take care that the laws be faithfully executed;"—deploring that the American name ſhould be ſullied by the outrages of citizens on their own Government; commiſerating ſuch as remain obſtinate from deluſion;—but reſolved in perfect reliance on that Gracious Providence which ſo ſignally diſplays it goodneſs towards this Country, to reduce the refractory to a due ſubordination to the law;—DO HEREBY declare and make known, that with a ſatisfaction which can be equalled only by the merits of the Militia ſummoned into ſervice from the States of New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Maryland, and Virginia, I have received intelligence of their patriotic alacrity, in obeying the call of the preſent, tho' painful, yet commanding neceſſity; that a force, which according to every reaſonable expectation is adequate to the exigency, is already in motion to the ſcene of diſaffection;—that thoſe who have confided or ſhall confide in the protection of Government, ſhall meet full ſuccour under the ſtandard and from the arms of the United States;—that thoſe who having offended againſt the laws have ſince entitled themſelves to indemnity, will be treated with the moſt liberal good faith, if they ſhall not have forfeited their claim by any ſubſequent conduct, and that inſtructions are given accordingly.

And I do moreover exhort all individuals, officers, and bodies of men, to contemplate with abhorrence the meaſures leading directly or indirectly to thoſe crimes, which produce this reſort to military coercion; to check, in their reſpective ſpheres, the efforts of miſguided or deſigning men to ſubſtitute their miſrepreſentation in the place of truth, and their diſcontents in the place of ſtable government;—and to call to mind, that as the people of the United States have been permitted under the Divine favour in perfect freedom, after ſolemn deliberation, and in an enlightened age, to elect their own government; ſo will their gratitude for this ineſtimable bleſſing be beſt diſtinguiſhed by firm exertions to maintain the Conſtitution and the Laws.

And laſtly, I again warn all perſons whomſoever and whereſoever, not to abet, aid or comfort the Inſurgents aforeſaid, as they will anſwer the contrary at their peril; and I do alſo require all officers and other citizens, according to their ſeveral duties, as far as may be in their power, to bring under the cognizance of the law all offenders in the premiſes.

In teſtimony whereof, I have cauſed the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed to theſe Preſents, and ſigned the ſame with my hand.

DONE at the City of Philadelphia the twenty-fifth day of September, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-four, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the nineteenth.

GEO. WASHINGTON.

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[The following Manifeſto was preſented by Barrere, from the Committee of Public Safety to the National Convention, on the 30th of May.]

"SHALL the French Republic be always forced to derive her energy only from events? Too long has the attention of France been concentrated on the conſpiracies of Danton and Hebert. It is time that ſhe ſhould know that if the traitors were allowed to carry on their criminal projects with impunity but for a few days, France ſurrendered to England and Auſtria, would be nothing more than a pile of cinders.

"At the period when the conſpirators firſt took the veil of patriotiſm, a ſyſtem of calumny was adopted at London—a ſyſtem that has ſince been rendered permanent. From that period too, projects have been continually formed againſt the lives of certain members of the National Convention of France.

"A few days only has elapſed ſince the journals of the foreign Powers aſſerted, that the poignards of aſſaſſins had ſtabbed all the members of the Committees of Public and General Safety, and that a Revolution had taken place at Paris. A few days only have elapſed ſince the Engliſh news-papers prophecied that Robeſpierre would ſoon be no more. Robeſpierre has eſcaped the poignards of the Miniſters of ——; but their Miniſters ſtill think, that, at leaſt, he cannot exiſt under their calumnies, and that, by aſſerting that his intention is to make himſelf the Dictator of France, they ſhall be able to concentrate on his head the combined deteſtation of the people of the French Republic.

"In theſe deſpicable journals the Republican ſoldiers are invariably characterized as the *ſoldiers of Robeſpierre*—the *ſoldiers of Robeſpierre*, it is ſaid, have attacked Menin—the *ſoldiers of Robeſpierre* have evacuated Arlon—the *ſoldiers of Robeſpierre* have advanced towards Furnes.

"We ſhould think that we were guilty of injuſtice to the power of the people, to the authority of the National Convention, to the unremitted labours of the Committee of Public Safety, to the patriotiſm of Robeſpierre, and to the courage of the armies, if we were to condeſcend to refute ſuch calumnies, which, equally groſs and atrocious, are calculated only to amuſe the Engliſh in their brothels or their taverns. We ſtate them, merely to prove the intimate relation that ſubſiſts between the calumniator of Robeſpierre and that Engliſh Agent who has ſo lately ſent a new CORDAY to Paris.

It is theſe ſame Engliſh who, in ſpeaking of the French armies, expreſs themſelves in the following manner:—That *Hordes, the Convention have adopted ſuch a mode of conduct—The Committee of Public Safety has iſſued ſuch orders*, as if no national repreſentation exiſted, and, as if the power of the French Republic were in the hands of one man.

"The Engliſh have invariably attempted to miſlead the public mind. At the commencement of the revolution they endeavoured to produce a belief, that France was contending only for a change of dynaſty. In the progreſs of the revolution they inſinuated, that projects had been formed in France to raiſe a particular perſon to the dictatorſhip—Theſe projects were attributed to the Committee of Public Safety, for the purpoſe of aſſerting that Robeſpierre was to be the Dictator.

"This phantom, which the Engliſh conjured up, has been made to flit before the eyes of republicans, who have proved themſelves to be ſuperior to corruption, and whoſe mighty efforts, ſeconded and ſupported by the invincible courage of the armies, and the gigantic power of the people, muſt annihilate Great Britain. The Engliſh ring in the ears of the people, the word *Dictatorſhip*, for the purpoſe of exciting them to riſe up and murder their repreſentatives.

"Are we returned to the time of the *Briſſotine* domination when the inſidious Louvet ſcattered his venom againſt Robeſpierre? Are we returned to the period of the conſpiracy of that animal, Egalité? Muſt we again endeavour to preſerve the friends of Liberty, and the armies of the Republic from theſe new ſnares which England has prepared, by diſperſing her Journals through the frontier departments.

"We have been witneſſes to an inſidious expreſſion of uneaſineſs for the ſafety of the Deputies, and to a propoſition for ſurrounding them with guards, and thereby diſtinguiſhing them from the maſs of the people. Friends of Liberty, ſuſpect ſuch inſidious propoſitions. Be aſſured that the authors of them are not ſincerely attached to the Republic. The members of the Committee of Public Safety need no guard; their beſt, their ſureſt protection, is the love of the people, the eſteem of every good citizen, and the fortitude of their fellow deputies.

"Five years of revolutionary experience have taught the people to miſtruſt the exaggerated repreſentations of men, who are the natural foes of liberty.

"They are the—— who to make us hated, endeavour to aſſimilate us to themſelves, and who ſpeak of the troops of a deputy, in the ſame manner as they ſpeak of the troops of William, or of ——. They wiſh to attach to us the character of tyrants, becauſe they are convinced that all France deteſts tyranny. Yes, ye ſpeculators, ye dealers in treachery and ſlaves, ye bankers of crimes we deteſt tyranny, for we abhor you.—The hatred of Rome againſt Carthage is revived in the hearts of Frenchmen, in the ſame degree as the Punic Faith is revived in the hearts of ——.

"Not content with letting looſe aſſaſſins to maſſacre us—not content with letting looſe calumniators to defame us, you wiſh to make us die a lingering death, and to ſtarve us, by ſeizing the corn which is deſtined for our ſupport.

"The favourite ſyſtem of —— is to corrupt the human race, and to exterminate one country for the purpoſe of enſlaving another. That ſyſtem which they beſt underſtand, is a ſyſtem by which murder is organized, and a project of famine carried with facility into execution.

"What people, not in Europe alone, but in the globe, we would aſk, have not been furniſhed with ample cauſe of accuſation againſt theſe ſlanders? Africa bids them give her back the ſons whom they have ſent into perpetual ſlavery.

"Aſia demands from them thoſe poſſeſſions which they have laid waſte.

"America points to them, with a reproachful hand, as the cauſe of her miſeries.

"Europe owes to them her corruption.

"They do not diſgrace their origin. Deſcended from the Carthaginians, who dealt in the fleſh of beaſts and ſlaves, they have not diſcarded the commerce of their forefathers. Cæſar when he landed on their Iſland, found them a ferocious race, contending with the wolves for the fee ſimple of the woods. Their ſubſequent civilization—their civil and naval wars, all bear the ſtamp and character of their primeval ferocity.

"In Bengal they ſtarved ſeveral thouſands of the human race for the purpoſe of conquering a ſmall number, and of procuring an inconſiderable extent of territory. This project was executed with that degree of coldneſs which is the prominent feature of their national character.—They would rather reign the Sovereigns of a Church-yard, than ceaſe to extend their confines."

European Intelligence.

PARIS, July 1.

A PLAN has been diſcovered at l'Orient to deſtroy the arſenal there.

At St. Malo two merchants have preſented the Republic with two armed veſſels, one of 24 guns; and a third merchant has given canvas, &c. to the amount of 500,000 livres.

A number of perſons have been guillotined at Boulogne, among whom were ſeveral Engliſhmen.

NATIONAL CONVENTION, July 4.

Barrere, after having announced that the inhabitants of Valenciennes had riſen againſt the Auſtrian Garriſon, expreſſed himſelf thus—Far from us let the idea be that the war ſhould terminate.

Talk of peace! It will be to arreſt the progreſs of Victory, congeal the ardour of republicans, and ruin our country—Offer peace to day, and to-morrow you will be attacked with new vigour.

It is neceſſary that our enemies ſhould be deſtroyed—I have already ſaid that dead men will not return to the charge.—This campaign ought to immortalize us; let us make a terrible war—ſuch as ſhall be to our enemies a war of death!

ITALY, July 10.

Seven Engliſh ſhips of war under Admiral Elphinſton, are expected in the Mediterranean. The ratification of the capitulation of Baſtia is ſuſpended; however, the French garriſon has been ſhipped for Toulon. General Paoli has made a triumphant entry into Baſtia, and the town was illuminated at night; he intends to make a deſcent upon the iſland of Capraja, in order to deprive the Genoeſe of it.

The execution of the conſpirators at Turin, goes on with increaſed activity. Five more foreign executioners have been called in. Eight hundred thouſand meaſures of wheat have been purchaſed for the French at Genoa.

Madam Necker is dead.

Among other well-known emigrants M. Mounier is at Bern, acting in the capacity of a tutor. Monteſquieu, Petion, Madam Genlis De Sillery, Madamoiſelle Orleans, and her brothers, are in the ſame neighbourhood. M. Dumourier is not yet ſtationary. Parties run very high in the Biſhoprick of Baſle. A cordon of Auſtrian troops has been formed near Bodenſee, to prevent the exportation of ammunition and proviſion to France, by way of Switzerland.

LONDON, July 22.

The number of fugitives from the Auſtrian Netherlands, conſiſting of nobles, monks, nuns, and merchants, is ſo very great on the Lower Rhine, that there is no room for their accommodation. At Cologne they have actually occaſioned a ſcarcity of proviſions, and created much murmuring among the middling claſs of people, who are in danger of having no other food for their ſuſtenance but a ſlice of bread and a pinch of ſalt. Even thoſe two latter articles are extremely dear.

Extract of a letter from an Engliſh gentleman upon the continent, to his friend in the Univerſity of Cambridge.

"I have lately ſeen a Pruſſian Officer from Gen. Mollendorff's army, which was to have been taken into the pay of England: He aſſured me from the Commander in Chief down to the common ſoldier, there was but one opinion.—The Pruſſian army conſiders itſelf inſulted in the higheſt degree, by being let out by their Monarch into foreign pay. They ſay, they are ready to fight when their country is in danger, but do not chuſe to be the hirelings of another nation. General Mollendorff ſpeaks his ſentiments openly, and ſent in his reſignation to the King, who requeſted him to continue the command."

We have often inſiſted on the want of harmony between the allied powers. Pruſſia has openly expreſſed her diſcontent—Auſtria begins to manifeſt her diſguſt—and Spain is at length convinced, that the proſecution of the war muſt be attended with the deſtruction of her own government; ſhe has therefore made overtures of peace to the French republic. The republic, in reply to theſe overtures, inſiſts on the following preliminaries, to which, it is aſſerted, the Spaniſh government will accede:

I. That the Spaniſh court ſhall acknowledge the French republic.

II. That they ſhall conſent to receive as miniſter plenipotentiary from France, their late agent at Madrid.

III. That they ſhall reſtore all places taken from the French during the war; and

IV. That they ſhall renounce all connexion with the French branches of the houſe of Bourbon.

In the ſitting of the National Convention of the 16th ult. it was aſſerted by Barrere, that the Republic has preſent 1,200,000 combatants under arms

ERUPTION OF MOUNT VESUVIUS.

Extract of a letter from Naples, beginning June 17, and ending June 21, 1794.

On Sunday the fifteenth of June, I was called to witneſs the grandeſt, the moſt awful ſight, I ever beheld.—It was about eleven at night; and the eruption of Mount Veſuvius, I imagine, had burſt forth about 20 minutes previous to the time of my ſeeing it. It was on the ſide of the mountain much below its crater. A few minutes before the fire and ſmoke were viſible, a violent ſhock of the earth was felt, ſufficient to ring the bells in the houſes, and ſhake the doors and windows. When I firſt ſaw it, it had the appearance of an immenſe column of fire, ariſing out of an aperture of the earth, of a wonderful ſize: The fire was not, or had not the appearance of being thrown up by jets or coup ſor coup, but one continued body or gerbe. The volume of ſmoke greatly exceeded even what could be expected from ſuch a body of fire; and owing to the direction it took, we never loſt ſight of the ſummit of mount Veſuvius, or of Semmina, the oppoſite mountain, which heightened the beauty and grandeur of the ſcene. The lava broke out in many places on the ſides, and, it is ſaid, from thirty ſix different openings; theſe, ſoon uniting in one great river of fire, flowed with great rapidity towards Torre del Græco, a town at the foot of the mountain on the ſea-ſhore. In its way to this town, it at one time took a direction that threatened the town of Portici, but happily did not reach it. The ſtream of lava was the whole time a moſt tremendous ſight; the throws from the mountain, the exploſions like thunder, and ſhocks of the earth, were repeated at very ſmall intervals. At three, I ventured to bed; but at five the houſe ſhook ſo much, the windows and doors rattled, and the bells rang to that degree, that I thought it adviſeable to get up again.

The ſcene was now entirely changed: No Veſuvius, no fire, no ſmoke, no lava to be ſeen; the whole atmoſphere was charged with aſhes, and the powder from them lay an inch thick in the ſtreets: The exploſions and ſhocks were leſs violent, but the ſun was obſcured by the aſhes, the greateſt part of Monday the ſixteenth of June. To what height the ſtones or lava were thrown up, is not accurately known, but probably above 1000 feet; they have been known in a former eruption to have been thrown 2100 feet in height, at which time Sir William Hamilton told me that he picked up ſtones of 60 pounds in weight at the diſtance of five or ſix miles, one of twelve pounds at eight, and one of two ounces at thirty miles diſtance from the mountain.

About ten in the morning, we heard that the town of Torre del Græco, eight miles from hence by water, was entirely conſumed, with 28,000 inhabitants: A boat took us there in two hours, when we happily found theſe reports greatly exaggerated, for only eight perſons were loſt, and theſe either old, or confined to their beds by ſickneſs, many houſes are burnt and deſtroyed, and more muſt ſuffer the ſame fate, as the lava ſtill continues to roll towards the ſea, though not with rapidity.

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JULY 24.

HIGH COURT OF ADMIRALTY.

Wedneſday a Court of Admiralty was held in Doctor's Commons, for the trial of Prize Cauſes.

Ship the F L Y.

This was the caſe of a ſhip and cargo alledged by the claimants to be the property of Swediſh ſubjects. It was bound from Bourdeaux, in France, to Philadelphia, and laden with wine and other articles. It was captured by an Engliſh ſhip of war, and carried into Liverpool.

There were ſeveral claimants. The ſhip and general cargo were claimed by the Swediſh Conſul, as neutral property belonging to a Swiſs houſe.

Part of the cargo was claimed by a Mr. Sinclair; and the maſter of the veſſel put in his claim for his private adventure and expences.

It appeared from the evidence of the ſhip's papers, that a fraudulent ſale had been made of the veſſel by Mr. Sinclair to a Swediſh houſe, for the purpoſe of preventing the condemnation, in caſe of a capture by the Engliſh. The ſhip was to carry Swediſh colours, and Sinclair was to ſtand as the real owner. It was inſured at Paris, to return from America to France, laden with proviſions.

Doctor Nicholl appeared as Counſel for the claimants. With reſpect to the ſhip and general cargo, he felt the evidence too ſtrong againſt him, to ſay much upon that part of the caſe; but he hoped the Court would allow the claim of Mr. Sinclair, on behalf of the Swediſh houſe; and that of the maſter of the ſhip, together with his expences. He contended, that the Swediſh claimant had been guilty of no mala fides.

Sir William Scott, on behalf of the captors, contended, that the conduct of Mr. Sinclair was inconſiſtent with moral honeſty. He had entered into an engagement to ſtand as the owner of the ſhip after he had parted with it, and called upon a man ſolemnly to declare, that it was ſtill his property. This was contrary to public faith and the principles of juſtice. With reſpect to Biddeman and Co. the Swediſh houſe to whom the veſſel had been ſold, he did not know who they were; but this he knew, that their names were diſperſed over different parts of the world. There was Biddeman and Co. in France, and Biddeman and Co. in Sweden, &c. With regard to the maſter of the ſhip, he had certainly acted bona fide, and therefore was entitled to have reſtitution of his private adventure, but not in his expences.

The learned Judge decreed, that both the ſhip and cargo be condemned, as good and lawful prize to the captors; but allowed the maſter his claim for his private adventure, rejecting the prayer for his expences.

JULY 25.

The priſoners which the French took in the late affair at Aloſt, detailed in the Gazette of Tueſday, are ſaid to have fallen victims to the ſanguinary Decree of the Convention, which denies any quarter to the Britiſh or Hanoverian ſoldiers.

It is ſaid that Miniſtry intend to grant to the Roman Catholics of this country the ſame privileges that have been conceded to thoſe of their perſuaſion in our ſiſter kingdom.

We have hitherto forborne to mention the report in circulation for many days paſt, of the final ſeparation between a gentleman of the moſt diſtinguiſhed rank, and a lady who reſides in Pall Mall, until we had an opportunity to aſcertain the fact beyond all doubt.

We are now enabled to ſtate, from the moſt undoubted authority, that a final ſeparation between the parties in queſtion has actually taken place; that the agreements formerly entered into, have been given up by mutual conſent, that a new contract has been ſigned, by which the lady is ſecured in the poſſeſſion of 4000 l. per annum for her life; beſides retaining her houſe in Pall-Mall, plate, jewels, &c.

Mrs. Fitzherbert has no intention of retiring into Switzerland, as has been reported. She is looking for a houſe at or near Margate, where ſhe means to reſide for ſix months, in the ſociety of the Ducheſs of Cumberland, lady E. Lotterell, Mrs. Concannun, and others of her old acquaintance.

The Marquis Cornwallis, the Marquis of Hertford, and the Hon. Mr. Bruce, are all arrived in England.—The object of their miſſion being at an end by the complete diſjunction of our Allies, they have returned; and thus at leaſt the expence of Commiſſioners is ſaved.

It is no longer a ſecret, that the Emperor has given up the object of the war. Theſe noble commiſſioners did every thing in their power to detain him; but in vain. He declared the object to be unattainable by all the force of Europe; and ſaid, that while in compliance with the obſtinacy of the Engliſh Court, he was purſuing this cruſade, the deareſt objects of his own true policy were going to wreck; his rivals were aggrandizing themſelves; he was exhauſting his treaſures, and waſting his people in vain; and his armies by the very conteſt were ceatching the flame of that liberty which it was their object to ſtifle.

His farewell addreſs, to his own ſubjects in Brabant was ſhort, but expreſſive, "*Vous voulez les Fancois, et vous les aurez.*"—You deſire to have the French, and you ſhall have them.

Falmouth, July 14. This day ſailed for London, the Hannah and Molly, American ſhips, having on board cargoes of wine and brandy, with which they were bound from Bourdeaux to New-York; but putting into Kinſale for proviſions, the Governor of that Fort, Lieut. Colonel Arthur Browne, diſcovered that the cargoes were the property of the National Convention, and ſeized them as droits of Admiralty, and ſent them to this port, where the marſhal took poſſeſſion of them, and they ſailed this day for the river, under convoy of the Viper cutter, Lieut Peggelly. The two cargoes are eſtimated at thirty thouſand pounds.

It is to be hoped that the Admiralty will amply reward this active Veteran for his attention and ſervice.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 25.

Extract from the preſentments in Burke County, Georgia.

"We preſent, as the greateſt grievance that the ſtate of Georgia ever experienced, that a banditti has ſettled lands allotted by treaty to the Indians, as a part of their temporary hunting grounds, in open violation of law and government.

"We preſent, as a great grievance, that any man however exalted his ſtation may be, ſhould be allowed to caſtrate his ſlaves with impunity."

OCTOBER 1.

Yeſterday at 11 o'clock, the Preſident of the United States left this city for the rendezvous of the militia of Pennſylvania and New Jerſey, at Carliſle. We learn from good authority, that after his arrival at Carliſle, he will determine, upon a nearer view of things, whether he will return in time for the meeting of Congreſs, or will take the command of the troops, which are deſtined to act againſt the inſurgents in the weſtern counties of this State. In the latter event, he will proceed at the head of the combined forces, either with the Pennſylvania and New-Jerſey line, or the Virginia and Maryland line.—The Preſident is accompanied by Col. Hamilton.

It was remarked by Cheſterfield, of the late Lord Chatham, that his name was equal to an hoſt. This obſervation applies with juſtice to the Preſident of the United States—ſince no perſon in hiſtory has ever more invariably commanded the confidence of his countrymen than this venerable veteran. That he ſhould at this time, be once more called on to the proſpect of a military ſcene, is one of thoſe unexpected incidents, that ſometimes mock the calculation of probabilities, in the diverſified progreſs of human life. That this unhappy affair may terminate with as little miſchief as poſſible, muſt be the anxious wiſh of all honeſt men; and nothing ſeems more likely to accelerate the deſirable reſtoration of domeſtic tranquility, than the perſonal interference of a Chief Magiſtrate, who will be ſo long remembered with gratitude by the citizens of America.

NEW-YORK, September 27.

Yeſterday arrived in 28 days from St. Euſtatius, the ſchooner Eagle, Capt. Logan, who informs that on the 12th inſtant he ſpoke the ſchooner Dolphin, Capt. Yearſley, out 25 days from Philadelphia bound to St. Marc's lat. 23, long. 97. Capt. Yearſley, had on board the crew of the ſchooner Hannah, of Briſtol, Rhode-Iſland, which had been overſet by a heavy gale of wind on her paſſage to St. Domingo, and the Captain (Collins) drowned. The people had been 11 days on the veſſels bottom, almoſt famiſhed with hunger and thirſt, when they were fortunately relieved by the humane exertions of Captain Yearſley.

The following advertiſement is copied verbatim from a late London News-paper. "Wanted to purchaſe, by a Clergyman, a living in a fine ſporting country, where the duty is light, and the neighbourhood convenient."

Capt. Holt confirms the hurricane, which happened at the Havannah, on the 27th and 28th of Auguſt, wherein about 60 ſail of veſſels were blown aſhore, and partly loſt; but no Americans, except one ſchooner, bound for New-York.

Captain Miller, of the ſchooner Friendſhip, 35 days from Madeira, informs, that a brig from Gibraltar, had arrived there, the Captain of which informed, of an engagement which happened about the middle of July laſt, between a Britiſh frigate, and 4 Algerine cruizers, in the Streights above Gibraltar; he further informs that none of the Algerine Pirates can get out ſide of the Streights.

Capt. Gardiner, on Sunday laſt off the Capes of Virginia, was boarded by a French frigate, called the Le Cin, of 44 guns, 70 days from Breſt, the Captain of which behaved to him very politely, and told him he was bound for the Capes of Delaware.

The following is publiſhed at the deſire of Sir John Temple, Bart. his Britannic Majeſty's Conſul General reſiding at New York.

His Excellency Sir Charles Grey, K. B. his Majeſty's General and Commander in Chief, in the Weſt-Indies, having ſignified, in a letter dated Martinico, the 25th of Auguſt, "that the importation in American bottoms into the iſlands of Martinico, Gaudaloupe and St. Lucia, of lumber, and dry proviſions, namely, flour, biſcuit and grain, will be permitted until the 31ſt of October, 1794, incluſive, *and no longer.*" The ſame is hereby made public, for the information of all Merchants and Traders in the United States.

JOHN TEMPLE.

New York 23d Sept. 1794.

OCTOBER 1.

The following letter from his Excellency the Right Honorable *John Earl of Dunmore*, His Majeſty Captain General, and Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the Bahama Iſlands, &c. is here publiſhed at the deſire of *Sir John Temple*, Baronet, his Majeſty's Conſul General, reſiding at New-York, for the information of the Merchants and Traders in the United States.

Naſſau, New-Providence,
10th September, 1794.

SIR,

I HAVE this day, by the advice of his Majeſty's Council, iſſued a Proclamation, for continuing the admiſſion of proviſions and lumber in foreign veſſels into the ſeveral ports in the Bahama Iſlands, until the firſt day of April next; and I have to inform you that the ſame will be further continued until I ſhall have given you three months previous notice to the contrary, and I requeſt that you will have the goodneſs to ſignify the ſame to his Majeſty's Conſuls in America, and that it may be made public in ſuch manner as you may think proper. I am, Sir,

Your moſt obedient,
Humble ſervant,
DUNMORE.

Sir John Temple, Bart.
His Majeſty's Conſul General,
&c. &c. &c. New-York.

OCTOBER 3.

Extract of a letter from Montreal, dated Sept. 15.

"A Mr. M'Kenzie, of the northweſt company of this place, has returned from his diſcovery on the weſtern ocean; he took his departure from Lake Arabaſka, the beginning of May, 1793, and returned to it in Sept. following, after falling in with the ocean about 30 miles N. of Nootka Sound. Mr. Metcalf, whoſe family lives in Albany, had ſailed from thence only 9 days before Mr. M'Kenzie arrived, and had he had the good fortune to meet that gentleman, it was his intention to have gone to China, and thence to London; about half way between Arabaſka Lake and Nootka, he croſſed a large high mountain covered with ſnow, but when he deſcended into the plain, he diſcovered a rich and fertile country, well watered; at the foot of the mountain he embarked on a large fine river, the courſe of which he followed for two days, but finding it took a ſoutherly direction he quitted it and took a more northerly rout till he came in upon other rivers, that brought him to his journey's end."

Extract of a letter from a Phyſician in Baltimore, to his friend in Philadelphia dated Sept. 25.

"In my laſt I informed you with great joy of my great ſucceſs;—I can ſay ſo no longer; ſome of my patients died laſt night, two from being ill nurſed. I was wrong when I informed you, only 12 died daily—as many as 21 and 23 have died in 24 hours. Within the laſt 30 have been carried to their graves. While the town remains healthy the Point becomes daily more diſeaſed, and thinned by the mortality that prevailed there. We have no caſes in town which cannot, almoſt without an exception, be traced to the Point. In the latter

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Wedneſday a Court of Admiralty was held in Doctor's Commons, for the trial of Prize Cauſes.

Ship the F L Y.

This was the caſe of a ſhip and cargo alledged by the claimants to be the property of Swediſh ſubjects. It was bound from Bourdeaux, in France, to Philadelphia, and laden with wine and other articles. It was captured by an Engliſh ſhip of war, and carried into Liverpool.

There were ſeveral claimants. The ſhip and general cargo were claimed by the Swediſh Conſul, as neutral property belonging to a Swiſs houſe.

Part of the cargo was claimed by a Mr. Sinclair; and the maſter of the veſſel put in his claim for his private adventure and expences.

It appeared from the evidence of the ſhip's papers, that a fraudulent ſale had been made of the veſſel by Mr. Sinclair to a Swediſh houſe, for the purpoſe of preventing the condemnation, in caſe of a capture by the Engliſh. The ſhip was to carry Swediſh colours, and Sinclair was to ſtand as the real owner. It was inſured at Paris, to return from America to France, laden with proviſions.

Doctor Nicholl appeared as Counſel for the claimants. With reſpect to the ſhip and general cargo, he felt the evidence too ſtrong againſt him, to ſay much upon that part of the caſe; but he hoped the Court would allow the claim of Mr. Sinclair, on behalf of the Swediſh houſe; and that of the maſter of the ſhip, together with his expences. He contended, that the Swediſh claimant had been guilty of no mala fides.

Sir William Scott, on behalf of the captors, contended, that the conduct of Mr. Sinclair was inconſiſtent with moral honeſty. He had entered into an engagement to ſtand as the owner of the ſhip after he had parted with it, and called upon a man ſolemnly to declare, that it was ſtill his property. This was contrary to public faith and the principles of juſtice. With reſpect to Biddeman and Co. the Swediſh houſe to whom the veſſel had been ſold, he did not know who they were; but this he knew, that their names were diſperſed over different parts of the world. There was Biddeman and Co. in France, and Biddeman and Co. in Sweden, &c. With regard to the maſter of the ſhip, he had certainly acted bona fide, and therefore was entitled to have reſtitution of his private adventure, but not in his expences.

The learned Judge decreed, that both the ſhip and cargo be condemned, as good and lawful prize to the captors; but allowed the maſter his claim for his private adventure, rejecting the prayer for his expences.

JULY 25.

The priſoners which the French took in the late affair at Aloſt, detailed in the Gazette of Tueſday, are ſaid to have fallen victims to the ſanguinary Decree of the Convention, which denies any quarter to the Britiſh or Hanoverian ſoldiers.

It is ſaid that Miniſtry intend to grant to the Roman Catholics of this country the ſame privileges that have been conceded to thoſe of their perſuaſion in our ſiſter kingdom.

We have hitherto forborne to mention the report in circulation for many days paſt, of the final ſeparation between a gentleman of the moſt diſtinguiſhed rank, and a lady who reſides in Pall Mall, until we had an opportunity to aſcertain the fact beyond all doubt.

We are now enabled to ſtate, from the moſt undoubted authority, that a final ſeparation between the parties in queſtion has actually taken place; that the agreements formerly entered into, have been given up by mutual conſent, that a new contract has been ſigned, by which the lady is ſecured in the poſſeſſion of 4000 l. per annum for her life; beſides retaining her houſe in Pall-Mall, plate, jewels, &c.

Mrs. Fitzherbert has no intention of retiring into Switzerland, as has been reported. She is looking for a houſe at or near Margate, where ſhe means to reſide for ſix months, in the ſociety of the Ducheſs of Cumberland, lady E. Lutterell, Mrs. Concannen, and others of her old acquaintance.

The Marquis Cornwallis, the Marquis of Hertford, and the Hon. Mr. Bruce, are all arrived in England.—The object of their miſſion being at an end by the complete diſjunction of our Allies, they have returned; and thus at leaſt the expence of Commiſſioners is ſaved.

It is no longer a ſecret, that the Emperor has given up the object of the war. Theſe noble commiſſioners did every thing in their power to detain him; but in vain. He declared the object to be unattainable by all the force of Europe; and ſaid, that while in compliance with the obſtinacy of the Engliſh Court, he was purſuing this cruſade, the deareſt objects of his own true policy were going to wreck; his rivals were aggraudizing themſelves; he was exhauſting his treaſures, and waſting his people in vain; and his armies by the very conteſt were ceatching the flame of that liberty which it was their object to ſtifle.

His farewell addreſs, to his own ſubjects in Brabant was ſhort, but expreſſive, "*Vous voulez les Fancois, et vous les aurez.*"—You deſire to have the French, and you ſhall have them.

Falmouth, July 24. This day ſailed for London, the Hannah and Molly, American ſhips, having on board cargoes of wine and brandy, with which they were bound from Bourdeaux to New-York; but putting into Kinſale for proviſions, the Governor of that Fort, Lieut. Colonel Arthur Browne, diſcovered that the cargoes were the property of the National Convention, and ſeized them as droits of Admiralty, and ſent them to this port, where the marſhal took poſſeſſion of them, and they ſailed this day for the river, under convoy of the Viper cutter, Lieut Peggelly. The two cargoes are eſtimated at thirty thouſand pounds.

It is to be hoped that the Admiralty will amply reward this active Veteran for his attention and ſervice.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 25.

Extract from the preſentments in Burke County, Georgia.

"We preſent, as the greateſt grievance that the ſtate of Georgia ever experienced, that a banditti has ſettled lands allotted by treaty to the Indians, as a part of their temporary hunting grounds, in open violation of law and government.

"We preſent, as a great grievance, that any man however exalted his ſtation may be, ſhould be allowed to caſtrate his ſlaves with impunity."

OCTOBER 1.

Yeſterday at 11 o'clock, the Preſident of the United States left this city for the rendezvous of the militia of Pennſylvania and New Jerſey, at Carliſle. We learn from good authority, that after his arrival at Carliſle, he will determine, upon a nearer view of things, whether he will return in time for the meeting of Congreſs, or will take the command of the troops, which are deſtined to act againſt the inſurgents in the weſtern counties of this State. In the latter event, he will proceed at the head of the combined forces, either with the Pennſylvania and New-Jerſey line, or the Virginia and Maryland line.—The Preſident is accompanied by Col. Hamilton.

It was remarked by Cheſterfield, of the late Lord Chatham, that his name was equal to an hoſt. This obſervation applies with juſtice to the Preſident of the United States—ſince no perſon in hiſtory has ever more invariably commanded the confidence of his countrymen than this venerable veteran. That he ſhould at this time, be once more called on to the proſpect of a military ſcene, is one of thoſe unexpected incidents, that ſometimes mock the calculation of probabilities, in the diverſified progreſs of human life. That this unhappy affair may terminate with as little miſchief as poſſible, muſt be the anxious wiſh of all honeſt men; and nothing ſeems more likely to accelerate the deſirable reſtoration of domeſtic tranquility, than the perſonal interference of a Chief Magiſtrate, who will be ſo long remembered with gratitude by the citizens of America.

NEW-YORK, September 27.

Yeſterday arrived in 26 days from St. Euſtatius, the ſchooner Eagle, Capt. Logan, who informs that on the 12th inſtant he ſpoke the ſchooner Dolphin, Capt. Yearſley, out 22 days from Philadelphia bound to St. Marc's lat. 25, long. 97. Capt. Yearſley, had on board the crew of the ſchooner Hannah, of Briſtol, Rhode-Iſland, which had been overſet by a heavy gale of wind on her paſſage to St. Domingo, and the Captain (Collins) drowned. The people had been 11 days on the veſſels bottom, almoſt famiſhed with hunger and thirſt, when they were fortunately relieved by the humane exertions of Captain Yearſley.

The following advertiſement is copied verbatim from a late London News-paper, "Wanted to purchaſe, by a Clergyman, a living in a fine ſporting country, where the duty is light, and the neighbourhood convenient."

Capt. Holt confirms the hurricane, which happened at the Havannah, on the 27th and 28th of Auguſt, wherein about 60 ſail of veſſels were blown aſhore, and partly loſt; but no Americans, except one ſchooner, bound for New-York.

Captain Miller, of the ſchooner Friendſhip, 35 days from Madeira, informs, that a brig from Gibraltar, had arrived there, the Captain of which informed, of an engagement which happened about the middle of July laſt, between a Britiſh frigate, and 4 Algerine cruizers, in the Streights above Gibraltar; he further informs that none of the Algerine Pirates can get out ſide of the Streights.

Capt. Gardiner, on Sunday laſt off the Capes of Virginia, was boarded by a French frigate, called the Le Can, of 44 guns, 70 days from Breſt, the Captain of which behaved to him very politely, and told him he was bound for the Capes of Delaware.

The following is publiſhed at the deſire of Sir John Temple, Bart. his Britannic Majeſty's Conſul General reſiding at New York.

His Excellency Sir Charles Grey, K. B. his Majeſty's General and Commander in Chief, in the Weſt Indies, having ſignified, in a letter dated Martinico, the 25th of Auguſt, "that the importation in American bottoms, into the iſlands of Martinico, Gaudaloupe and St. Lucia, of lumber, and dry proviſions, namely, flour, biſcuit and grain, will be permitted until the 31ſt of October, 1794, inclusive, *and no longer.*" The ſame is hereby made public, for the information of all Merchants and Traders in the United States.

JOHN TEMPLE.

New York 23d Sept. 1794.

OCTOBER 1.

The following letter from his Excellency the Right Honorable *John Earl of Dunmore*, His Majeſty Captain General, and Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the Bahama Iſlands, &c. is here publiſhed at the deſire of *Sir John Temple*, Baronet, his Majeſty's Conſul General, reſiding at New-York, for the information of the Merchants and Traders in the United States.

Naſſau, New-Providence,
10th September, 1794.

SIR,

I HAVE this day, by the advice of his Majeſty's Council, iſſued a Proclamation, for continuing the admiſſion of proviſions and lumber in foreign veſſels into the ſeveral ports in the Bahama Iſlands, until the firſt day of April next; and I have to inform you that the ſame will be further continued until I ſhall have given you three months previous notice to the contrary, and I requeſt that you will have the goodneſs to ſignify the ſame to his Majeſty's Conſuls in America, and that it may be made public in ſuch manner as you may think proper. I am, Sir,

Your moſt obedient,
Humble ſervant,
DUNMORE.

Sir John Temple, Bart.
His Majeſty's Conſul General,
&c. &c. &c. New-York.

OCTOBER 3.

Extract of a letter from Montreal, dated Sept. 15.

"A Mr. M'Kenzie, of the northweſt company of this place, has returned from his diſcovery on the weſtern ocean; he took his departure from Lake Arabaſka, the beginning of May, 1793, and returned to it in Sept. following, after falling in with the ocean about 30 miles N. of Nootka Sound. Mr. Metcalf, whoſe family lives in Albany, had ſailed from thence only 9 days before Mr. M'Kenzie arrived, and had he had the good fortune to meet that gentleman, it was his intention to have gone to China, and thence to London; about half way between Arabaſka Lake and Nootka, he croſſed a large high mountain covered with ſnow, but when he deſcended into the plain, he diſcovered a rich and fertile country, well watered; at the foot of the mountain he embarked on a large fine river, the courſe of which he followed for two days, but finding it took a ſoutherly direction he quitted it and took a more northerly rout till he came in upon other rivers, that brought him to his journey's end."

Extract of a letter from a Phyſician in Baltimore, to his friend in Philadelphia dated Sept. 25.

"In my laſt I informed you with great joy of my great ſucceſs;—I can ſay ſo no longer; ſome of my patients died laſt night, two from being ill nurſed. I was wrong when I informed you, only 12 died daily—as many as 21 and 23 have died in 24 hours. Within the laſt 30 have been carried to their graves. While the town remains healthy the Point becomes daily more diſeaſed, and thinned by the mortality that prevailed there. We have no caſes in town which cannot, almoſt without an exception, be traced to the Point. In the latter

there is but one disease, which is now rapidly but infidiously advancing into the former, and I fear there will, in a few days, be no distinction between the two. Dr. Coulter, the principal physician at the Point, informed me to day, he visits near 150 daily; so much has the disease extended. The mortality, in proportion to the number on the Point, exceeds the melancholy multitude which died in Philadelphia. But one half at least are foreigners, principally mariners, who have not the requisite advantages of cleanliness and nursing. The disease advances in malignity, and I hear of some dying in 12 hours. Indeed if immediate assistance be not procured, death can scarcely be averted."

NEWPORT, October 7.

By Capt. Cohoone, arrived here last Evening from New-York, we are favoured with a News Paper, printed in that City on Saturday last, from which we have extracted the following *important* and *authentic* Intelligence:

War-Office (Philadelphia) October 1, 1794.

Yesterday afternoon an express arrived at this office with despatches from Major-General Wayne to the Secretary of War, of which the following are copies.

JOHN STAGG, jun. Clerk.

Head Quarters, Grand Glaize, Aug. 28.

SIR,

IT is with infinite pleasure that I now announce to you the brilliant success of the Federal army under my command, in a general action with the combined force of the hostile Indians, and a considerable number of the volunteers and militia of Detroit on the 20th inst. on the banks of the Miami, in the vicinity of the British post and garrison at the foot of the rapids.

The army advanced from this place on the 15th, and arrived at Roche de Bout on the 18th, and the 19th we were employed in making a temporary post for the reception of our stores and baggage, and in reconnoitring the position of the enemy, who were encamped behind a thick bushy wood and the British fort.

At 8 o'clock on the morning of the 20th, the army again advanced in columns agreeably to the standing order of march, the legion on the right, its right flank covered by the Miamis—one Brigade of mounted volunteers on the left under Brigadier Gen. Todd, and the other in the rear under Brigadier Gen. Barbee. A select battalion of mounted volunteers moved in front of the legion commanded by Major Price, who was directed to keep sufficiently advanced, was to give timely notice for the troops to form in case of action, it being yet undetermined whether the Indians would decide for peace or war.

After advancing about 5 miles, Major Price's corps received so severe a fire from the enemy, who were secreted in the woods and high grass, as to compel them to retreat.

The legion was immediately formed in two lines principally in a close thick wood which extended for miles on our left, and for a very considerable distance in front, the ground being covered with old fallen timber probably occasioned by a tornado, which rendered it impracticable for the cavalry to act with effect, and afforded the enemy the most favourable covert for their mode of warfare: The savages were formed in three lines within supporting distance of each other, and extending for near two miles at right angles with the river. I soon discovered from the weight of the fire and extent of their lines that the enemy were in full force in front, in possession of their favourite ground, and endeavouring to turn our left flank, I therefore gave orders for the second line to advance to support the first, and directed Major-Gen. Scott to gain and turn the right flank of the savages with the whole of the mounted volunteers, by a circuitous rout; at the same time I ordered the front line to advance and charge with trailed arms, and rouse the Indians from their coverts at the point of the bayonets, and and when up to deliver a close and well directed fire, on their backs, followed by a brisk charge, so as not to give them time to load again.

I also ordered Capt. Mis Campbell, who commanded the legionary cavalry, to turn the left flank of the enemy next the river, and which afforded a favourable field for that corps to act in—all these orders were obeyed with spirit and promptitude, but such was the impetuosity of the charge by the first line of infantry, that the Indians and Canadian militia and volunteers were drove from all their coverts, in so short a time, that although every possible exertion was used by the officers of the second line of the legion, and by Generals Scott and Barbee of the mounted volunteers, to gain their proper position, but part of each could get up in season to participate in the action, the enemy being drove in the course of one hour more than two miles, through the thick wood already mentioned by less than one half their number.

From every account the enemy amounted to two thousand combatants, the troops actually engaged against them were short of nine hundred. This horde of savages, with their allies, abandoned themselves to flight and dispersed with terror and dismay, leaving our victorious army in full and quiet possession of the field of battle, which terminated under the influence of the guns of the British garrison, as you will observe by the enclosed correspondence between Major Campbell, the commandant and myself upon the occasion.

The bravery and conduct of every officer belonging to the army from the Generals down to the ensigns, merit my highest approbation.

There were, however, some whom rank and situation placed their conduct in a very conspicuous point of view, and which I observed with pleasure and the most lively gratitude; among whom I must beg leave to mention Brigadier General Wilkinson and Col. Hamtramack, the commandants of the right and left wings of the legion, whose brave example inspired the troops. To those I must add the names of my faithful and gallant aids de camp Captains De Butts and Thomas Lewis, and Lieut. Harrison, who with the Adjutant General Major Mills, rendered the most essential service, by communicating my orders in every direction, and by their conduct and bravery exciting the troops to press for victory.

Lieut. Covington upon whom the command of the cavalry now devolved cut down two savages with his own hand, Lieut. Webb one in turning the left flank.

The wounds received by Captains Slough and Prior, and Lieut. Campbell Smith (an extra aid-de-camp to General Wilkinson of the legionary infantry) and Capt. Van Reselaere of the dragoons, Capt. Rawlins, Lieut. M'Kinny and Ensign Duncan of the mounted volunteers bear honorable testimony of their bravery and conduct.

Captains Howell, Lewis and Brock, with their companies of light infantry had to sustain an unequal fire for some time, which they supported with fortitude; in fact every officer and soldier who had opportunity to come into action displayed that true bravery which will always insure success; and here permit me to declare that I never discovered more true spirit and anxiety for action than appeared to pervade the whole of the mounted volunteers, and I am well persuaded, that had the enemy maintained their favourite ground for one half hour longer, they would have most severely felt the prowess of that corps.

But whilst I pay this just tribute to the living I must not neglect the gallant dead, among whom we have to lament the early death of those worthy and brave officers Capt. Mis Campbell of the dragoons, and Lieut Towles of the light infantry of the legion, who fell in the first charge.

Enclosed is a particular return of the killed and wounded—the loss of the enemy was more than double to that of the federal army—the woods were strewed for a considerable distance with dead bodies of Indians and their white auxiliaries, the latter armed with British muskets and bayonets.

We remained three days and nights on the banks of the Miamis, in front of the field of battle; during which time all the houses and cornfields were consumed and destroyed for a considerable distance both above and below Fort Miamis, as well as within pistol shot of that garrison, who were compelled to remain tacit spectators to this general devastation and conflagration, among which were the houses, stores and property of Col M'Kee, the British Indian agent and principal stimulator of the war existing between the United States and the Savages.

The army returned to this place on the 27th by easy marches, laying waste the villages and cornfields for about fifty miles on each side of the Miamis; there remains yet a number of villages, and a great quantity of corn to be consumed or destroyed upon Auglaize and the Miamis, above this place, which will be effected in the course of a few days.

In the interim we shall improve Fort Defiance, and as soon as the escort returns with the necessary supplies from Greenville and Fort Recovery, the army will proceed to the Miamis villages, in order to accomplish the object of the campaign.

It is, however, not improbable that the enemy may make one desperate effort against the army, as it is said that a reinforcement was hourly expected at Fort Miamis from Niagara, as well as numerous tribes of Indians living on the margins and islands of the Lakes.

This is a business rather to be wished for than dreaded whilst the army remains in force, their numbers will only tend to confuse the savages, and the victory will be the more complete and decisive, and which may eventually insure a permanent and happy peace.

Under those impressions, I have the honor to be, Your most obedient and very humble servant,

ANTH. WAYNE.

N. B. I had forgot to mention, that I met my flag on the 6th, who was returning with an evasive answer, in order to gain time for the arrival of the reinforcement mentioned by the Shawanoe Indians, and which actually did arrive two days before the action.

The Hon. Major General H. Knox,
Secretary of War.

Return of the killed, wounded and missing of the Federal army, commanded by Major-General Wayne, in the action of the 20th August 1794.

Squadron of Dragoons: Killed, 1 captain, 1 serjeant, 1 private. Wounded: 1 captain, 3 privates.

Artillery: Wounded: 1 private.

First Sublegion: Killed: 1 private. Wounded: 1 captain, 1 serjeant, 6 privates.

Second Sublegion: Killed: 2 privates. Wounded, 9 privates.

Third Sublegion: Killed, 1 serjeant, 9 privates.—Wounded, 1 sergeant, 2 corporals, 2 musicians, 27 privates.

Fourth Sublegion: Killed, 1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 11 privates, Wounded, 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 2 serjeants, 1 corporal, 23 privates.

Kentucky Volunteers. Killed, 7 privates. Wounded, 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 10 privates.

Total; killed, 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 3 serjeants, 28 privates. Wounded, 4 captains, 2 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 4 serjeants, 3 corporals, 2 musicians, 84 privates.

Names of Officers killed. Capt. Robert Mis Campbell of dragoons, Lieut. Henry B. Towles, 4th Sublegion.

Names of Officers wounded. Captain Solomon Van Rensselaer of dragoons, captain Abner Prior, 1st sublegion, captain Jacob Slough 4th sublegion, Lieutenant Campbell Smith, 4th sublegion, acting as an extra aid to Brigadier General Wilkinson, Captain Rawlins, Lieutenant M'Kenney and Ensign Duncan of the Kentucky Volunteers. (Signed) JOHN MILLS,

Major of Infantry, and Adjutant General.

Besides the very important papers which we have been able to offer to our readers this day, the Executive, we understand, has received copies of a correspondence between the British Major Campbell and General Wayne. The Major begins by inquiring of the General by what authority he came there. The General answers by inquiring to know who gave Campbell authority to establish a fort at that place, it being within our side of the treaty boundary, and no such establishment there when that instrument was signed. We hope ere long our gallant General will give a good account of this Mr. Campbell.

MARRIED.]—At Nantucket, Dr. PETER EASTON, to Miss MARY COFFIN, eldest Daughter of Peleg Coffin, Esq; of that Place.

—In this Town, Mr. BENJAMIN PRICE, to Miss CATHARINE PIKE, Daughter of Deacon Joseph Pike.

—Dr. JOHN COGGESHALL, of Bristol, to the agreeable Miss BETSY EASTON, Daughter of the late Mr. Nicholas Easton, deceased.

DIED]—In Prince George County, Virginia, Mrs. HOBBS, Consort of Mr. John Hobbs, aged about 100 Years—her Husband now living is about 104 Years of Age—they have lived in the marriage State nearly 8[illegible] Years, and have buried two Children, each of them survived about 70 Years. A remarkable Instance of Longevity.

—At his Seat in Amelia County, in the same State, Col. WILLIAM GILES.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of Newport, Oct. 7.

ENTERED,

Sloop Lilly, Winslow,	Sag Harbour
—— Nancy, Peirce,	Alexandria
—— New-York Packet, Shaw,	New York

CLEARED,

Sloop Peggy, Bliss,	New York
—— Nancy, Corey,	Ditto
—— Friendship, Webster,	Ditto
—— Lucy, Sisson,	Charleston
Schooner Betsy, Shaw,	Ditto
—— Assonet Packet, Payne,	New-York

To be SOLD, at

Public Vendue,

On WEDNESDAY, 22d Instant, at 12 o'Clock,

THE large Dwelling-House, now improved by Mr. David Buffum. Also the House in Pelham-Street, now improved by the Widow Champlin. Possession to be given the first of April. Quarter of the Purchase Money to be paid on the Delivery of the Deeds, the remainder when Possession is given.—The Particulars to be made known at the time of Sale.

JOHN GARDNER, Vendue-Master.

Newport, October 6, 1794

Rhode-Island Bridge Company

THE Proprietors are notified, that there is a second Assessment of *Ten Dollars*, on each and every Share, to be paid to the Treasurer, at his House, on or before Tuesday the seventh Day of October next. *By Order of the Directors.*

SAMUEL SANFORD, *Clerk.*

Newport, Sept. 23, 1794.

MISSING from the Library of the Subscriber, the 9th Vol. of the History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, by Edward Gibbon, Esq.—The 1st Volume of Shenston's Works—and the 2d Volume of the Edinburgh Medical Essays and Observations.——If the Person or Persons who borrowed either of them, or whose Possession they may *now* be in, will be so obliging as to return them to the Owner, or leave them with the Printer of the Newport Mercury, they will much oblige their Friend and humble Servant,

I. SENTER.

Newport, October 6, 1794.

TO BE SOLD,

A WIND-MILL and DWELLING HOUSE, on Jamestown.—Also a Dwelling-House in Newport.—For farther Particulars, inquire of

JETHRO BRIGGS.

Newport, Oct. 6, 1794.

PRIME and CARGO

PORK

By the Barrel, to be Sold, by

BENJAMIN HADWEN,

In Thames street, Corner of the Old Church Lane.

M. ALLIES has the Honour to inform the Public, That he has opened his DANCING-SCHOOL, in Mr. Hazard's House, near Philip Robinson's.——He likewise informs, that he will teach the Art of DRAWING, to those young Gentlemen and Ladies who are willing to learn that useful Accomplishment.

Newport Oct. 6 1794.

JONATHAN JEFFERS,

GLAZIER,

Respectfully informs the PUBLIC,

THAT he carries on his Business in the Shop adjoining his Father's Dwelling-House, near the upper End of the Town.—Those Persons who will please to employ him in the above Occupation, to which he has been regularly bred from his Youth, may depend upon having their Work done in the best Manner, and at a reasonable Rate.

Newport, Oct. 6, 1794.

TO BE SOLD, BY

JACOB RICHARDSON,

AN Examination of THOMAS PAINE's AGE OF REASON, by GILBERT WAKEFIELD, B. A. late Fellow of Jesus' College, Cambridge.

WEAVERS WANTED.

FIVE or Six steady Men, who are acquainted with the Weaving of LINEN, may have constant Employ, and good Wages, paid weekly, in Cash.——Apply to the DUCK FACTORY in Newport, or to

CHRISTOPHER FOWLER.

Sept. 22, 1794.

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Head Quarters, Grand Glaize, Aug. 28.

SIR,

IT is with infinite pleasure that I now announce to you the brilliant success of the Federal army under my command, in a general action with the combined force of the hostile Indians, and a considerable number of the volunteers and militia of Detroit on the 20th inst. on the banks of the Miami, in the vicinity of the British post and garrison at the foot of the rapids.

The army advanced from this place on the 15th, and arrived at Roche de Bout on the 18th, and the 19th we were employed in making a temporary post for the reception of our stores and baggage, and in reconnoitring the position of the enemy, who were encamped behind a thick bushy wood and the British fort.

At 8 o'clock on the morning of the 20th, the army again advanced in columns agreeably to the standing order of march, the legion on the right, its right flank covered by the Miamis—one Brigade of mounted volunteers on the left under Brigadier Gen. Todd, and the other in the rear under Brigadier Gen. Barbee. A select battalion of mounted volunteers moved in front of the legion commanded by Major Price, who was directed to keep sufficiently advanced, was to give timely notice for the troops to form in case of action, it being yet undetermined whether the Indians would decide for peace or war.

After advancing about 5 miles, Major Price's corps received so severe a fire from the enemy, who were secreted in the woods and high grass, as to compel them to retreat.

The legion was immediately formed in two lines principally in a close thick wood which extended for miles on our left, and for a very considerable distance in front, the ground being covered with old fallen timber probably occasioned by a tornado, which rendered it impracticable for the cavalry to act with effect, and afforded the enemy the most favourable covert for their mode of warfare: The savages were formed in three lines within supporting distance of each other, and extending for near two miles at right angles with the river. I soon discovered from the weight of the fire and extent of their lines that the enemy were in full force in front, in possession of their favourite ground, and endeavouring to turn our left flank, I therefore gave orders for the second line to advance to support the first, and directed Major-Gen. Scott to gain and turn the right flank of the savages with the whole of the mounted volunteers, by a circuitous rout; at the same time I ordered the front line to advance and charge with trailed arms, and rouse the Indians from their coverts at the point of the bayonets, and and when up to deliver a close and well directed fire, on their backs, followed by a brisk charge, so as not to give them time to load again.

I also ordered Capt. Mis Campbell, who commanded the legionary cavalry, to turn the left flank of the enemy next the river, and which afforded a favourable field for that corps to act in—all those orders were obeyed with spirit and promptitude, but such was the impetuosity of the charge by the first line of infantry, that the Indians and Canadian militia and volunteers were drove from all their coverts, in so short a time, that although every possible exertion was used by the officers of the second line of the legion, and by Generals Scott and Barbee of the mounted volunteers, to gain their proper position, but part of each could get up in season to participate in the action, the enemy being drove in the course of one hour more than two miles, through the thick wood already mentioned by less than one half their number.

From every account the enemy amounted to two thousand combatants, the troops actually engaged against them were short of nine hundred. This horde of savages, with their allies, abandoned themselves to flight and dispersed with terror and dismay, leaving our victorious army in full and quiet possession of the field of battle, which terminated under the influence of the guns of the British garrison, as you will observe by the enclosed correspondence between Major Campbell, the commandant and myself upon the occasion.

The bravery and conduct of every officer belonging to the army from the Generals down to the ensigns, merit my highest approbation.

There were, however, some whom rank and situation placed their conduct in a very conspicuous point of view, and which I observed with pleasure and the most lively gratitude; among whom I must beg leave to mention Bridagier General Wilkinson and Col. Hamtramack, the commandants of the right and left wings of the legion, whose brave example inspired the troops. To those I must add the names of my faithful and gallant aids de camp Captains De Butts and Thomas Lewis, and Lieut. Harrison, who with the Adjutant General Major Mills, rendered the most essential service, by communicating my orders in every direction, and by their conduct and bravery exciting the troops to press for victory.

Lieut. Covington upon whom the command of the cavalry now devolved cut down two savages with his own hand, Lieut. Webb one in turning the left flank.

The wounds received by Captains Slough and Prior, and Lieut. Campbell Smith (an extra aid-de-camp to General Wilkinson of the legionary infantry) and Capt. Van Reselaere of the dragoons, Capt. Rawlins, Lieut. M'Kinny and Ensign Duncan of the mounted volunteers bear honorable testimony of their bravery and conduct.

Captains Howell, Lewis and Brock, with their companies of light infantry had to sustain an unequal fire for some time, which they supported with fortitude; in fact every officer and soldier who had opportunity to come into action displayed that true bravery which will always insure success; and here permit me to declare that I never discovered more true spirit and anxiety for action than appeared to pervade the whole of the mounted volunteers, and I am well persuaded, that had the enemy maintained their favourite ground for one half hour longer, they would have most severely felt the prowess of that corps.

But whilst I pay this just tribute to the living I must not neglect the gallant dead, among whom we have to lament the early death of those worthy and brave officers Capt. Mis Campbell of the dragoons, and Lieut Towles of the light infantry of the legion, who fell in the first charge.

Enclosed is a particular return of the killed and wounded—the loss of the enemy was more than double to that of the federal army—the woods were strewed for a considerable distance with dead bodies of Indians and their white auxiliaries, the latter armed with British muskets and bayonets.

We remained three days and nights on the banks of the Miamis, in front of the field of battle; during which time all the houses and cornfields were consumed and destroyed for a considerable distance both above and below Fort Miamis, as well as within pistol shot of that garrison, who were compelled to remain tacit spectators to this general devastation and conflagration, among which were the houses, stores and property of Col M'Kee, the British Indian agent and principal stimulator of the war existing between the United States and the Savages.

The army returned to this place on the 27th by easy marches, laying waste the villages and cornfields for about fifty miles on each side of the Miamis; there remains yet a number of villages, and a great quantity of corn to be consumed or destroyed upon Auglaize and the Miamis, above this place, which will be effected in the course of a few days.

In the interim we shall improve Fort Defiance, and as soon as the escort returns with the necessary supplies from Greenville and Fort Recovery, the army will proceed to the Miamis villages, in order to accomplish the object of the campaign.

It is, however, not improbable that the enemy may make one desperate effort against the army, as it is said that a reinforcement was hourly expected at Fort Miamis from Niagara, as well as numerous tribes of Indians living on the margins and islands of the Lakes.

This is a business rather to be wished for than dreaded whilst the army remains in force, their numbers will only tend to confuse the savages, and the victory will be the more complete and decisive, and which may eventually insure a permament and happy peace.

Under those impressions, I have the honor to be, Your most obedient and very humble servant,

ANTH. WAYNE.

N. B. I had forgot to mention, that I met my flag on the 6th, who was returning with an evasive answer, in order to gain time for the arrival of the reinforcement mentioned by the Shawanoe Indians, and which actually did arrive two days before the action.

The Hon. Major General H. Knox,
Secretary of War.

Return of the killed, wounded and missing of the Federal army, commanded by Major-General Wayne, in the action of the 20th August 1794.

Squadron of Dragoons: Killed, 1 captain, 1 serjeant, 1 private. Wounded: 1 captain, 3 privates.

Artillery: Wounded: 1 private.

First Sublegion: Killed: 1 private. Wounded: 1 captain, 1 serjeant, 6 privates.

Second Sublegion: Killed: 2 privates. Wounded, 9 privates.

Third Sublegion: Killed, 1 serjeant, 9 privates.—Wounded, 1 sergeant, 2 corporals, 2 musicians, 27 privates.

Fourth Sublegion: Killed, 1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 11 privates, Wounded, 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 2 serjeants, 1 corporal, 23 privates.

Kentucky Volunteeers. Killed, 7 privates. Wounded, 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 10 privates.

Total; killed, 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 3 serjeants, 28 privates. Wounded, 4 captains, 2 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 4 serjeants, 3 corpotals, 2 musicians, 84 privates.

Names of Officers killed. Capt. Robert Mis Campbell of dragoons, Lieut. Henry B. Towles, 4th Sublegion.

Names of Officers wounded. Captain Solomon Van Rensselaer of dragoons, captain Abner Prior, 1st sublegion, captain Jacob Slough 4th sublegion, Lieutenant Campbell Smith, 4th sublegion, acting as an extra aid to Brigadier General Wilkinson, Captain Rawlins, Lieutenant M'Kenney and Ensign Duncan of the Kentucky Volunteers. (Signed) JOHN MILLS,

Major of Infantry, and Adjutant General.

Besides the very important papers which we have been able to offer to our readers this day, the Executive, we understand, has received copies of a correspondence between the British Major Campbell and General Wayne. The Major begins by inquiring of the General by what authority he came there. The General answers by inquiring to know who gave Campbell authority to establish a fort at that place, it being within our side of the treaty boundary, and no such establishment there when that instrument was signed. We hope ere long our gallant General will give a good account of this Mr. Campbell.

MARRIED.]—At Nantucket, Dr. PETER EASTON, to Miss MARY COFFIN, eldest Daughter of Peleg Coffin, Esq; of that Place.

—In this Town, Mr. BENJAMIN PRICE, to Miss CATHARINE PIKE, Daughter of Deacon Joseph Pike.

—Dr. JOHN COGGESHALL, of Bristol, to the agreeable Miss BETSY EASTON, Daughter of the late Mr. Nicholas Easton, deceased.

DIED]—In Prince George County, Virginia, Mrs. HOBBS, Consort of Mr. John Hobbs, aged about 100 Years—her Husband now living is about 104 Years of Age—they have lived in the marriage State nearly 80 Years, and have buried two Children, each of them survived about 70 Years. A remarkable Instance of Longevity.

—At his Seat in Amelia County, in the same State, Col. WILLIAM GILES.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of Newport, Oct. 7.

ENTERED, *From*

Sloop Lilly, Winslow, Sag Harbour
—— Nancy, Peirce, Alexandria
—— New-York Packet, Shaw, New York

CLEARED, *For*

Sloop Peggy, Bliss, New York
—— Nancy, Corey, Ditto
—— Friendship, Webster, Ditto
—— Lucy, Sisson, Charleston
Schooner Betsy, Shaw, Ditto
——— Assonet Packet, Payne, New-York

To be SOLD, at

Public Vendue,

On WEDNESDAY, 22d Instant, at 12 o'Clock,

THE large Dwelling-House, now improved by Mr. David Buffum.—Also the House in Pelham-Street, now improved by the Widow Champlin. Possession to be given the first of April; one Quarter of the Purchase Money to be paid on the Delivery of the Deeds, the Remainder when Possession is given.——Further Particulars to be made known at the Time of Sale.

JOHN GARDNER, Vendue-Master.

Newport, October 6, 1794.

Rhode-Island Bridge Company

THE Proprietors are notified, that there is a second Assessment of *Ten Dollars*, on each and every Share, to be paid to the Treasurer, at his House, on or before Tuesday the seventh Day of October next. *By Order of the Directors.*

SAMUEL SANFORD, *Clerk.*

Newport, Sept. 23, 1794.

MISSING from the Library of the Subscriber, the 9th Vol. of the History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, by Edward Gibbon, Esq.—The 1st Volume of Shenston's Works—and the 2d Volume of the Edinburgh Medical Essays and Observations.——If the Person or Persons who borrowed either of them, or whose Possession they may *now* be in, will be so obliging as to return them to the Owner, or leave them with the Printer of the Newport Mercury, they will much oblige their Friend and humble Servant,

I. SENTER.

Newport, October 6, 1794.

TO BE SOLD,

A WIND-MILL and DWELLING HOUSE, on Jamestown.—Also a Dwelling-House in Newport.——For farther Particulars, inquire of

JETHRO BRIGGS.

Newport, Oct. 6, 1794.

PRIME and CARGO

PORK

By the Barrel, to be Sold, by

BENJAMIN HADWEN,

In Thames street, Corner of the Old Church Lane.

M. ALLIES has the Honour to inform the Public, That he has opened his DANCING-SCHOOL, in Mr. Hazard's House, near Philip Robinson's.——He likewise informs, that he will teach the Art of DRAWING, to those young Gentlemen and Ladies who are willing to learn that useful Accomplishment.

Newport Oct. 6 1794.

JONATHAN JEFFERS,

GLAZIER,

Respectfully informs the PUBLIC,

THAT he carries on his Business in the Shop adjoining his Father's Dwelling-House, near the upper End of the Town.—Those Persons who will please to employ him in the above Occupation, to which he has been regularly bred from his Youth, may depend upon having their Work done in the best Manner, and at a reasonable Rate.

Newport, Oct. 6, 1794.

TO BE SOLD, BY

JACOB RICHARDSON,

AN Examination of THOMAS PAINE's AGE OF REASON, by GILBERT WAKEFIELD, B. A. late Fellow of Jesus' College, Cambridge.

WEAVERS WANTED.

FIVE or Six steady Men, who are acquainted with the Weaving of LINEN, may have constant Employ, and good Wages, paid weekly, in Cash.——Apply to the DUCK FACTORY in Newport, or to

CHRISTOPHER FOWLER.

Sept. 22, 1794.

From an Eastern paper.

An ELEGY on the Court of Sessions,
Written in the Court-House.

WEEP, O ye friends of litigation, weep—
All who in mad confusion here resort,
Who ne'er permit your wrangling souls to sleep,
But love the ruptures of a noisy court.

But first ye swarms of peace-commanding squires,
By whatsoever names or titles known,
Put on your mourning (so the day requires)
And join to heave the grief-created groan.

For now no more the stated term shall come,
When gathering *Squireships* meet with hoary pride,
To tell how many eyes, madered with rum,
Or black with boxing, by themselves were tried.

To tell how many love-inspiring tricks
Have in close *conclab* been by them disclos'd;
That so the weakness of the weaker sex
May to the gaping croud be now expos'd.

And O! ye frail ones, who by nature led,
And the soft whispers of your sweethearts dear;
Have lov'd too well the pleasing path you tread;
Here mourn your loss, and drop the expressive tear.

For now no more each sex rewarding 'squire
With solemn phiz—shall mount the justice seat
To view the squalling babe, then fix the *sire*,
Who from their honors bows, can read his fate.

Mourn then ye damsels with uncommon grief,
Nor check the currents of the bursting tide,
But bring for safety, many a handkerchief
To wipe the various streams of grief aside.

For now alas, the *mournful* time is come,
When all your hopes of future justice flies;
Hear it ye votaries both of *love* and *rum*,
For lo, this week the Court of Sessions.—DIES.

From the WESTERN STAR.

THE CORDWAINER.—No 2.

I AM going to tell what my notions are, about Aristocrats and Democrats. People differ, I find, in their ideas, widely. I have heard many called by the first name, who were not so, by any means, in my view; and others call themselves by the second, whom I could not allow to be such.

When I see a man bluttering and foaming about the extravagance and mismanagement of our Governors and Legislators, and damning the inequalities which exist in the State, the avarice of office, and the oppressions and sufferings of the people, I view this man at all points, to discover whether his actual conduct in life corresponds with his pretensions; for on this I most rely. I will instance one of my neighbours, under the name of MARO, to illustrate this.

MARO is a man of much property. He has within a few years purchased a farm, not far from where I live. When he purchased, there were a number of small plantations adjoining it, owned by persons who were just setting out in the world, and had very little property, MARO had set up a store of goods in the neighbourhood, and gave large credit. Nothing was more natural, than for these people to be getting this, that, and the other, at the store, and MARO was very patient about his pay. MARO in this was accounted a nice man. It had gone on so for several years—when a sudden exigency made it necessary for MARO to realize immediately all his outstanding debts. This, to be sure, was putting his customers to their trumps, who had thought but very little how or when they were going to pay, and whose accounts proved to be (no impeachment to MARO's honesty) much larger than they expected. In short, their farms were given up into the hands of MARO—and where used to stand their plank cottages and log huts, their little, clean door yards and gardens, the passenger now sees the full barracks and the inclosures of cattle, belonging to the unfeeling MARO. Now this man may say what he pleases, and be a member of all the Democratical Societies in the Union, I shall always call him an Aristocrat.

It is otherwise with MENTOR, another of my neighbours. MENTOR is called the Aristocrat by many, because he disapproves of Democratical Societies, speaks disrespectfully of Genet, and his followers, and is warm in the praises of President Washington, Secretary Hamilton, and federal measures. He is never heard to vent any complaints against the administration, or to insinuate that there is corruption at helm. MENTOR, in his private life, is the very reverse of MARO. How often have I known him to exert himself, even to the material injury of his own interest, to assist and relieve a poor man in some exigence, in which he was in danger of being ruined! He too has a neighbourhood of people; but instead of entrapping their property, and contriving to root them out, much of his time and his income is employed to relieve their necessities, to aid them in the improvement of their small farms, and to enlighten their minds on subjects suited to their capacities. He is a father to them, and they love and respect him like children. They may say what they will, this is the man that I call a Democrat.

I have met both one and the other, now and then, of an evening, at the Inn; MARO curses MENTOR for an infernal Aristocrat; MENTOR thinks MARO's darling societies, and his violent politics, will do his country no benefit; and forbears to add any more.

George Champlin

HAS FOR SALE,

RUSSIA HEMP,
RUSSIA DUCK,
RAVENS' DUCK,
BAR IRON,——and
RUSSIA SHEETING.

Stephen Deblois

INFORMS his Customers, he has just imported a large Assortment of EUROPEAN GOODS, particularly in the HARDWARE BRANCHES, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable Terms.

Also, English and Dutch LOOKING GLASSES.

FOR
Charleston and Georgetown,
(SOUTH-CAROLINA)
The SLOOP
FANNY,
CALEB COGGESHALL, Master,

ABOUT Sixty Tons Burthen—Will sail about the 20th of next Month.—For Freight or Passage apply to the Master on board, now lying at JOHN COGGESHALL's Wharff

Newport, 9th Month 30th, 1794.

TO BE SOLD, BY
JACOB ISAACKS, Broker,

THAT well known HOUSE, called the French Coffee House.—and Lots of LAND on the Long-Wharff.—Also a FARM of 50 odd Acres, on very reasonable Terms, situated about 5 Miles from the Court-House, on the Middle Road.

Newport, Sept. 29. 1794

CLARKE and *HAMMOND*

WANTS a Quantity of good, clean BARLEY.—For which they will pay the Money, and a generous Price.

Newport, Sept. 22, 1794.

TO BE SOLD, BY
Edward Stanhope,

A Quantity of Mistick TILE, by the Dozen.

TO BE SOLD, BY
Sheffield Attwood,
BROKER,

WEST-INDIA Rum by the Barrel,
New England Rum and Molasses by the Hogshead or Barrel,
Geneva by the Case, or smaller Quantity,
Tar and Turpentine by the Barrel.
Cordage of all Sizes.

Likewise, sundry Dwelling-Houses, situated in different Parts of this Town.—One of which is, that well-known House, and Stand for Business, situated on the Main Street, next Door to the VENDUE STORE, belonging to Mr. SOLOMON LITTLEFIELD.— One at the upper End of the Town, facing the Green, and near to the House of Capt. WEBB, with a Stable, Garden, and a good Well of Water.— One on the Point, with a good Lot of Land thereunto belonging, very suitable for a small Family.— One Half of that large Building, which formerly belonged to Mr. JOSEPH HAMMOND, deceased, lying near the westernmost Part of the Long-Wharf.

About 107 Acres of Land, on New-Shoreham, or Block-Island, pleasantly situated on the S. W. Part thereof.——It is most excellent Land for Meadow, Pasture, or Corn—and one of the best Situations on the Island, for carrying on the Fishery.—— This will be sold cheap for the Cash.

He still continues to carry on the BAKING Business, in all its Branches.——And has now on Hand, a small Quantity of CABIN and SHIP BREAD, which he will sell cheap as any imported, of equal Quality.

N. B. He gives the highest Price for old GOLD and SILVER.

Newport, August 25, 1794.

THOSE Persons who have Demands on the Estate of WILLIAM TUCK, late of Newport, Gardener, deceased, are again requested to bring them in to the Subscriber; and all those indebted to said Estate are hereby notified, that unless they discharge their several Debts before November next, they must unavoidably be put into Suit at November Court.

EDMUND TOWNSEND, *Administrator.*

Newport, September 1, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all Persons indebted to the Estate of the Rev. Dr. SOLOMON SPRAGUE, late of Exeter, in the County of Washington, deceased, immediately to come and settle their Accounts, by Payment or Notes, in order to enable the Executor and Executrix to settle and pay the Legacies:—And those that have any Demands against said Estate, are requested to present their Demands for Payment, to the Subscribers.

SIMON SPRAGUE, *Executor.*
ISABEL SPRAGUE, *Executrix.*

NOTICE is hereby given, to all Persons indebted to the Estate of IMANUEL CASE, Esq; late of North-Kingstown, in the County of Washington, deceased, to make immediate Payment:—And all those that have any Demands against said Estate, are requested to present their Demands for Payment, to the Subscriber,

JOHN P CASE, *Executor.*

North Kingstown, Sept 17, 1794.

PHILADELPHIA, RUSSIA, and SWEDES, } BAR-IRON;
RUSSIA clean HEMP,
RUSSIA and RAVENS DUCK, and CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Coarse and fine SALT, of excellent Qualities.

FOR SALE, BY
Gibbs & Channing.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURED
DUCK:
N° 1 to N° 8,
Warranted of the first Quality,
FOR SALE,
At the DUCK MANUFACTORY, in this Town.

TIN OVENS,
Of a new Construction,
MADE AND SOLD BY
Joseph Mumford,
Near the RED-MARKET,

AS cheap as can be purchased in any State in the Union.— From the Conveniency in Roasting MEAT—or COOKERY of most Descriptions—and by the great Saving of Fuel and Attendance required in Cooking, in the common Way, is sufficient to recommend them to the Public.

Also Tin Ware of all Sorts, by Wholesale and Retail—Iron Wire of all Sizes, by the Pound and Yard—Sheet-Iron Dripping Pans—Sheet-Iron Stoves and Pipes, suitable for Sloops and Vessels Cabins. He gives Cash for old Pewter and Lead. Orders from the Country will be carefully attended to, and the smallest Favours gratefully acknowledged.

Newport, Sept. 22, 1794.

For *SALE*,

THE Three-Story DWELLING-HOUSE, in Thames Street, near the Lower-Ferry Wharf, an excellent Stand for Business, at present occupied by Mr. HENRY G. CHAMPLIN, together with the STORE, STABLE and CHAISE-HOUSE, in the Rear, and a GARDEN LOT.

Also, a Two Story DWELLING HOUSE, to the Westward of the above described Premises, on Steven's, formerly Cowley's Wharf, at present occupied by Mrs. BENTLEY ——Payments will be made easy.— For Terms, apply to

ANTHONY DIXON.

Newport, June 30, 1794.

To those that wish to encourage our own Manufactures.

BARLEY
IS WANTED,
To be manufactured in Newport—For which is offered the highest going Price, by GILES HOSIER.

Likewise wanted, 4 or 500 Bushels of CHARCOAL.

To be SOLD, or LET,

THE HOUSE next Southward of the Brick-Market, with a Garden, Bake-House, and Two Stores belonging thereto.—— For further Particulars inquire of

WALTER EASTON.

Newport, Sept. 23, 1794.

TO BE SOLD,
One Half of a Pew in the Rev. Mr. Thurston's Meeting-House.—Inquire of the Printer.

To be Sold, cheap for Cash,
A large, likely Mare, with a handsome COLT sired by the Nimrod, and now supposed to be with Foal again.——Inquire of the Printer.

Newport, Sept. 1, 1794.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
August 1, 1794.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the military Invalids of the United States, that the Sums to which they are entitled for their annual Pension, which will become due on the fifth Day of September 1794, will be paid on the said Day, by the Commissioners of Loans within the States respectively, under the usual Regulations.

Applications of Executors or Administrators must be accompanied with legal Evidences of their respective Offices, and also of the Time of the Decease of such Invalids whose Pensions they may claim.

By Command of the President of the United States.

H. K N O X.
Secretary

From an Eastern paper.

An ELEGY on the Court of Sessions,

Written in the Court-House.

WEEP, O ye friends of litigation, weep—
All who in mad confusion here resort,
Who ne'er permit your wrangling souls to sleep,
But love the ruptures of a noisy court.

But first ye swarms of peace-commanding squires,
By whatsoever names or titles known,
Put on your mourning (so the day requires)
And join to heave the grief-created groan.

For now no more the stated term shall come,
When gathering *Squireships* meet with hoary pride,
To tell how many eyes, made red with rum,
Or black with boxing, by themselves were tried.

To tell how many love-inspiring tricks
Have in close *confab* been by them disclos'd;
That so the weakness of the weaker sex
May to the gaping croud be now expos'd.

And O! ye frail ones, who by nature led,
And the soft whispers of your sweethearts dear;
Have lov'd too well the pleasing path you tread;
Here mourn your loss, and drop the expressive tear.

For now no more each sex rewarding 'squire
With solemn phiz—shall mount the justice seat
To view the squalling babe, then fix the *sire*,
Who from their honors bows, can read his fate.

Mourn then ye damsels with uncommon grief,
Nor check the currents of the bursting tide,
But bring for safety, many a handkerchief
To wipe the various streams of grief aside.

For now alas, the mournful time is come,
When all your hopes of future justice flies;
Hear it ye votaries both of *love* and *rum*,
For lo, this week the Court of Sessions.—DIES.

From the WESTERN STAR.

THE CORDWAINER.—No 2.

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When I see a man bluftering and foaming about the extravagance and mismanagement of our Governors and Legislators, and damning the inequalities which exist in the State, the avarice of office, and the oppressions and sufferings of the people, I view this man at all points, to discover whether his actual conduct in life corresponds with his pretensions; for on this I most rely. I will instance one of my neighbours, under the name of MARO, to illustrate this.

MARO is a man of much property. He has within a few years purchased a farm, not far from where I live. When he purchased, there were a number of small plantations adjoining it, owned by persons who were just setting out in the world, and had very little property, MARO had set up a store of goods in the neighbourhood, and gave large credit. Nothing was more natural, than for these people to be getting this, that, and the other, at the store, and MARO was very patient about his pay. MARO in this was accounted a nice man. It had gone on so for several years—when a sudden exigency made it necessary for MARO to realize immediately all his outstanding debts. This, to be sure, was putting his customers to their trumps, who had thought but very little how or when they were going to pay, and whose accounts proved to be (no impeachment to MARO's honesty) much larger than they expected. In short, their farms were given up into the hands of MARO—and where used to stand their plank cottages and log huts, their little, clean door yards and gardens, the passenger now sees the full barracks and the inclosures of cattle, belonging to the unfeeling MARO. Now this man may say what he pleases, and be a member of all the Democratical Societies in the Union, I shall always call him an Aristocrat.

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I have met both one and the other, now and then, of an evening, at the Inn; MARO curses MENTOR for an infernal Aristocrat; MENTOR thinks MARO's darling societies, and his violent politics, will do his country no benefit; and forbears to add any more.

George Champlin

HAS FOR SALE,

RUSSIA HEMP,
RUSSIA DUCK,
RAVENS' DUCK,
BAR IRON,——and
RUSSIA SHEETING.

Stephen Deblois

INFORMS his Customers, he has just imported a large Assortment of EUROPEAN GOODS, particularly in the HARDWARE BRANCHES, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable Terms.

Also, English and Dutch LOOKING GLASSES.

FOR

Charleston and Georgetown,

(SOUTH-CAROLINA)

The SLOOP

FANNY,

CALEB COGGESHALL, Master,

ABOUT Sixty Tons Burthen—Will sail about the 20th of next Month.—For Freight or Passage apply to the Master on board, now lying at JOHN COGGESHALL's Wharff

Newport, 9th Month 30th, 1794.

TO BE SOLD, BY

JACOB ISAACKS, Broker,

THAT well known HOUSE, called the French Coffee House.—and Lots of LAND on the Long-Wharff.—Also a FARM of 50 odd Acres, on very reasonable Terms, situated about 5 Miles from the Court-House, on the Middle Road.

Newport, Sept. 29, 1794

CLARKE and *HAMMOND*

WANTS a Quantity of good, clean BARLEY.—For which they will pay the Money, and a generous Price.

Newport, Sept. 22, 1794.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Edward Stanhope,

A Quantity of Mistick TILE, by the Dozen.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

BROKER,

WEST-INDIA Rum by the Barrel,
New England Rum and Molasses by the Hogshead or Barrel,
Geneva by the Case, or smaller Quantity,
Tar and Turpentine by the Barrel.
Cordage of all Sizes.

Likewise, sundry Dwelling-Houses, situated in different Parts of this Town.—One of which is, that well-known House, and Stand for Business, situated on the Main street, next Door to the VENDUE STORE, belonging to Mr. SOLOMON LITTLEFIELD.—One at the upper End of the Town, facing the Green, and near to the House of Capt. WEBB, with a Stable, Garden, and a good Well of Water.—One on the Point, with a good Lot of Land thereunto belonging, very suitable for a small Family.—One Half of that large Building, which formerly belonged to Mr. JOSEPH HAMMOND, deceased, lying near the westernmost Part of the Long-Wharf.

About 107 Acres of Land, on New-Shoreham, or Block-Island, pleasantly situated on the S. W. Part thereof.—It is most excellent Land for Meadow, Pasture, or Corn—and one of the best Situations on the Island, for carrying on the Fishery.—This will be sold cheap for the Cash.

He still continues to carry on the BAKING Business, in all its Branches.—And has now on Hand, a small Quantity of CABIN and SHIP BREAD, which he will sell cheap as any imported, of equal Quality.

N. B. He gives the highest Price for old GOLD and SILVER.

Newport, August 25, 1794.

THOSE Persons who have Demands on the Estate of WILLIAM TUCK, late of Newport, Gardener, deceased, are again requested to bring them in to the Subscriber; and all those indebted to said Estate are hereby notified, that unless they discharge their several Debts before November next, they must unavoidably be put into Suit at November Court.

EDMUND TOWNSEND, *Administrator.*

Newport, September 1, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all Persons indebted to the Estate of the Rev. Dr. SOLOMON SPRAGUE, late of Exeter, in the County of Washington, deceased, immediately to come and settle their Accounts, by Payment or Notes, in order to enable the Executor and Executrix to settle and pay the Legacies:—And those that have any Demands against said Estate, are requested to present their Demands for Payment, to the Subscribers.

SIMON SPRAGUE, *Executor,*
ISABEL SPRAGUE, *Executrix.*

NOTICE is hereby given, to all Persons indebted to the Estate of IMANUEL CASE, Esq; late of North-Kingstown, in the County of Washington, deceased, to make immediate Payment:—And all those that have any Demands against said Estate, are requested to present their Demands for Payment, to the Subscriber,

JOHN P CASE, *Executor.*

North Kingstown, Sept. 17, 1794.

PHILADELPHIA, RUSSIA, and SWEDES, } BAR-IRON;
RUSSIA clean HEMP,
RUSSIA and RAVENS DUCK, and
CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Coarse and fine SALT, of excellent Qualities.

FOR SALE, BY

Gibbs & Channing.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURED

DUCK:

N° 1 to N° 8,

Warranted of the first Quality,

FOR SALE,

At the DUCK MANUFACTORY, in this Town.

TIN OVENS,

Of a new Construction,

MADE AND SOLD BY

Joseph Mumford,

Near the RED-MARKET,

AS cheap as can be purchased in any State in the Union.—From the Conveniency in Roasting MEAT—or COOKERY of most Descriptions—and by the great Saving of Fuel and Attendance required in Cooking, in the common Way, is sufficient to recommend them to the Public.

Also Tin Ware of all Sorts, by Wholesale and Retail—Iron Wire of all Sizes, by the Pound and Yard—Sheet-Iron Dripping Pans—Sheet-Iron Stoves and Pipes, suitable for Shops and Vessels Cabins. He gives Cash for old Pewter and Lead. Orders from the Country will be carefully attended to, and the smallest Favours gratefully acknowledged.

Newport, Sept. 22, 1794.

For *SALE*,

THE Three-Story DWELLING HOUSE, in Thames Street, near the Lower-Ferry Wharf, an excellent Stand for Business, at present occupied by Mr. HENRY G. CHAMPLIN, together with the STORE, STABLE and CHAISE-HOUSE, in the Rear, and a GARDEN LOT.

Also, a Two Story DWELLING HOUSE, to the Westward of the above described Premises, on Stevens's, formerly Cowley's Wharf, at present occupied by Mrs. BENTLEY——Payments will be made easy.—For Terms, apply to

ANTHONY DIXON.

Newport, June 31, 1794.

To those that wish to encourage our own Manufactures.

BARLEY

IS WANTED,

To be manufactured in Newport—For which is offered the highest going Price, by GILES HOSIER.

Likewise wanted, 4 or 500 Bushels of CHARCOAL.

To be SOLD, or LET,

THE HOUSE next Southward of the Brick Market, with a Garden, Bake-House, and Two Stores belonging thereto.——For further Particulars inquire of

WALTER EASTON.

Newport, Sept. 23, 1794.

TO BE SOLD,

One Half of a Pew in the Rev. Mr. Thurston's Meeting-House.—Inquire of the Printer.

To be Sold, cheap for Cash,

A large, likely Mare, with a handsome COLT sired by the Nimrod, and now supposed to be with Foal again.——Inquire of the Printer.

Newport, Sept. 1, 1794.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

August 1, 1794.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the military Invalids of the United States, that the Sums to which they are entitled for their annual Pension, which will become due on the fifth Day of September 1794, will be paid on the said Day, by the Commissioners of Loans, within the States respectively, under the usual Regulations.

Applications of Executors or Administrators must be accompanied with legal Evidences of their respective Offices, and also of the Time of the Decease of such Invalids whose Pensions they may claim.

By Command of the President of the United States.

H. KNOX.
Secretary